THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1832. NO. 78.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND SEGAR
MANUFACTURER.

NO. 33 Hand street, Pittsburgh, offers for sale, on the most liberal terms—

Scotch and Rappee Snuff;			
Box	Tobacco,	2 and 8 lumps to the pound;	
Ladies' Twist	do	8 and 9 rolls	do
Spun Plug	do	2, 3, 5, and 6 rolls	do
Virginia Twist	do	5, 8, and 13 twists	do
Cavendish	do	- 1	do
Spanish and half Spanish Cigars;			
Melee and American		do	

☞All the above articles are warranted to be of the first quality. February 17, 1832.—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,
From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly,

D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactory of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, December 9, 1831. } tf

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

Piano Forte Instruction.

MISS CRUMPTON proposes giving lessons upon the Piano Forte, to a limited number of young ladies, and hopes, by constant and unremitting attention, to merit a share of public patronage. Application to be made at Miss Crumpton's residence, No. 132 Penn street, above Hand street, where terms, &c. will be made known.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—3m

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No. 162 Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates.

GEORGE A COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per ct.
Chambersburgh Bk.	1	Muskingum Bank	1½
Virginia paper, gen.	1	Bank of Geauga	2
New York city	1 to 2	Urbana Bk.	3
New York Country	2	Dayton	2
New Jersey, gen.	1½ to 2	Scioto	3
Notes of the New England Banks	2	Michigan paper	3
		Canada	4
South Carolina	3	North Carolina	4
Maryland Banks,	½ to 2	Georgia	4
Delaware Banks	½ to 1	Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5
Natchez	5		
New Orleans,	5		
Pennsylvania, gen.	½	Cohen's Bank,	1
Greensburgh,	25	Ohio, generally,	½ to 2
Wilksbarre Bank	1½		

Every description of Gold purchased at the highest premiums, by

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
April 6, 1832.

To Paper Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers take this opportunity to acquaint Manufacturers of Paper, that they are now prepared to execute orders for Paper Machines of every description upon the most approved plans. Also, *Drying and Cutting Machines*, all of which will be warranted equal in all respects to any similar machines in the United States.—Persons about to erect Paper Mills, will not incur any additional expense in purchasing the Drying Machine, as the cost of same is less than the expense of building Drying Lofts and their fixtures. The above Machines were first introduced into this country by the subscriber, Charles M. Pickering, who has built and put into operation most of the Machines now in use. Amongst others, the following Manufacturers, in the United States, are referred to for his character and ability to perform his engagements.

C. M. PICKERING & CO.
112, Beekman st. } New York
109, Water st. }

References—
Wm. Parker, Esq. Boston, Mass.
A. C. & W. Curtis, Newton, "
Amos Hubbard, Esq. Norwich, Conn.
Henry Hudson, Esq. Hartford. "
Joseph Kingsland, Esq. Belleville, N. J.
Morris & Burritt, New York City.
J. & S. Campbell, "
April 6, 1832.—2aw3m

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 9.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

TARIFF FOUNDRY,
AND
STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,
Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.
June 28—1y

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park,* into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh. Sept. 22, 1823—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

REMOVAL

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Fridays excepted.) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully nufamactured Porcelain Teeth.

March 27, 1832.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forwardevery description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

50	HHDS.	Prime N. O. Sugar;
90	bbls.	Molasses;
25	half bbls.	do
100	boxes	Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100	bbls.	No. 2 Mackerel;
50	bbls.	No. 3 do;
30	half bbls.	Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9	bbls.	New England Rum;
50	do	Tanners' Oil;
50	do	Rosin and Pitch;
5	casks	Cod Fish;
6	tierces	Rice;
100	kegs	Ky. Manufactured Tobacco;
150	boxes	Melee Cigars.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.
May 4—tf

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty, containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located; suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.
May 8, 1832.—tf

500 DOZEN of Waldron's, Griffin's, Passmore's, Blanchard's, and Stone's Corn, Grass, and German SCYTHES. Also, Scythe Rifles, Darby Creek, Milan, and Real English, *Rag Stones*—for sale by

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.
March 16—tf.

DOCTOR WARE,

SURGEON DENTIST, has removed to No. 44 Fourth street, in the Office formerly occupied by James S. Craft, Esq., two doors west of Market street. May 11.—tf

REMOVAL.
DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*
July 26, 1831.—tf

JOHN ALEXANDER
Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE.
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, 30th March, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants: and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

Curled Hair Mattrasses,

OF a superior quality, constantly on hand, or made to order, at less than eastern prices, at the Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street. A. M'FADDEN.

N. B.—7,000 lbs. Curled Hair, (in the rope,) on consignment, and will be sold at eastern prices, with the addition of carriage. A. M'F.

April 20—tf

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Natchez, Mississippi, with the design of transacting a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.* He will attend, particularly, to the sale of Northern Produce and Manufactures, and to the purchase and shipment of Cotton. Consignments or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention; and no exertion shall be wanting to promote the interests, and merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his northern friends.

ALFRED COCHRAN.
Natchez, March 10, 1832.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
Commission Merchant,
NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Refer to
Messrs. COCHRAN & IRWIN, Pittsburgh.
G. W. BARCLAY & Co. Louisville,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq., Natchez,
JOHN LINTON, Esq., New Orleans.
March 27, 1832.—6m.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning,* from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

THE two story frame Dwelling House, the late residence of Mrs. Bowie, pleasantly situated in the Borough of Allegheny. There is ground sufficient for a comfortable Garden, which is stocked with fruit trees, grapes, gooseberries, and currants, in bearing; a small stable, a coal shed, and a well of good water.

The above property will be rented until the 1st of April next; or, for a term of years. Possession given the 1st of June next. For particulars inquire of

LUKE LOOMIS, or } Ex'rs of Anna
JAS. J. CARPENTER, } Bowie, dec'd.
May 22, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
may 25.

NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,
NUMBER 84 WOOD STREET,
Corner of Diamond Alley.

JOHN H. BROWN & CO.

ARE now opening a well selected and general assortment of *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,* Purchased for Cash, in the New York and Philadelphia Markets, which they offer by the piece of package, at a small advance.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Woodstreet, Pittsburgh

NOVELTIES.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, *a new Room, containing a great variety of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, has been opened during the last week.*

An entirely new and splendid Phantasmagoria, exhibiting the objects as large as life, has been procured, and is exhibited every evening, at half past 8 o'clock. Also, a Cosmoramic view of Pittsburgh, from the Point to the Bridge, has lately been added. Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½.

may 29.

SHEAR STEEL,
MADE AT PITTSBURGH.

THE undersigned has been four years, with indefatigable attention, engaged in the manufacturing of this most valuable article, in Bayardstown, near Pittsburgh. He has now on hand a good stock, of the best quality, equal to the Imported, and warranted, at 16½ cents a pound. He requests the favor of purchasers calling to see his stock. S. BROADMEADOW.

N. B.—It will be well if the consumer of this article consider the very *large amount of silver dollars,* annually sent to England, to purchase the same. may 25—tf

LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
CABINET-WARE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have on hand, at their cabinet manufactory, on Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE—consisting of Sofas; Couches; Mahogany Chairs; Pier, Eve, and Card tables; Work tables, Dining and Breakfast tables of every variety; Sideboards; Bureaus; Ladies' Dressing stands; Secretaries; Book cases; Wardrobes; together with High, French, and Common Bedsteads; which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They flatter themselves, that, by constant attention to business, and faithful workmanship, they will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. ALEXANDER,
S. AVARD.
May 25, 1832.—tf

30 Hhds. Superior quality Leaf Tobacco (new crop)—received per Polander.
For sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
May 25, 1832.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood: where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

WRITING INK of a very superior quality manufactured, and for sale in bottles and by the gallon, at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, 2d door below Third.

Hoarhound, Peppermint, and Iceland Moss Lozenzes, Jujube Paste, Acidulous Lemon and Rose Drops. May 11.—3ia3

Eighty Shares of Beaver Bridge Stock
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the above number of Shares in the Beaver Bridge Company, the Stock of which is valuable, nets at present a good dividend, and it is thought will net from 8 to 10 per cent. when the Beaver Canal is completed. For particulars, inquire of S. Baird & Co., Merchants, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, or to the subscribers, Merchants, Philadelphia. BROWN & AGNEW.

May 4, 1832—6mo.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

40 BALES Domestics, viz:—Ashton, Delaware, and Chester Tickings; Drillings, Shitings, and Sheetings; Wilmington Stripes, &c. Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,
may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between *S. P. Darlington* and *Benjamin Darlington,* trading under the firm of S. P. Darlington & Co., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by S. P. Darlington, at the corner of Second and Wood streets.

N. B.—All persons indebted to S. P. D. & Co., for a longer term than 6 months, will please call and settle their accounts with S. P. Darlington, as above.

☞ All the papers in this city will please copy the above for one month. S. P. D.

June 12, 1832—1mo.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

pot, lb.	4½ a5	Steel, co. lb	7 a 8†
pearl,	5	sad irons	6†
Ashes, sc. salts	3¾ a 4¼	Lead, in pigs	5¾a6§
black salts	4a4½†	in bars	6½§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7a8†
Bacon, lb.	5a5½†	Leather, sole,	28§
Butter, keg,	9½†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 50†	calf skins,	20 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	8½§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 75†	Molasses,	37a40§
Beer,	3†	Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	6½§
Coals, bush.	5†	8d	6½§
Candles, lb.	9½	6d	7§
Copperas	2½a3†	4d	8½§
Cheese	6½†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1 25§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13½a15	Onions, bushl.	$1§
Cotton Wool	10a12½§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 25
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5,	25§	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$4a4 50*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	35§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	37a43§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4½*
New herring,	$6a8§	do. K'y.	4§
shad,	11a12§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	6¼a7½
mack'l.	5a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	62½†	lump,	13 a 14†
barley	40†	loaf,	14 a 17†
rye	37½†	Salt,	$2½ §
corn	31§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¼a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2¼†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	2a3†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6
Gunpowder, keg	$5¼a6†	Tea, Y. H. lb. 90a$	6*
Hemp, ton	$118§	H. skin,	[illegible]a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13a15†	imperial	1,35a1,45§
green	5§	Wax, bees	19*
Indigo, Span lb.	1¾†	Wool	26 a 28*
Bengal,	1¼ a 1¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5¼a6§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$120§	Whisk. o. gall.	35a40ct†
blooms, Jun.	[illegible]	new	29†
rolled	115§	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, [illegible]	9½§	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$ 38a40§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11 a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure.

JOHN SUMNER,
No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,
No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,
Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

March 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to decline the Mercantile business, will dispose of his property at Letart Falls, Ohio, on accommodating terms. The property consists of a Two Story Frame House, and Brick Kitchen, with a well of excellent water at the kitchen door. The house was built expressly for a Dwelling and Mercantile Establishment. The lot on which the house is erected, contains 3-4 of an acre of ground, and embraces a good Steam Boat Landing, at the head of Letart Falls. It is perhaps the best stand on the Ohio river for a Boat Store and Wood Yard. Any person disposed to keep a Country Store, Boat Store, Wood Yard, and Public House, might do an extensive and very profitable business.

For particulars, respecting the property and the country, inquire of Thomas L. Shields, Esq., or William Semple, of the firm of Bissell & Semple, all of Pittsburgh.—Should the above named property not be sold before the first of November, ensuing, it will be offered for rent.

GEORGE BOYD.

June 1, 1832.—4mw

A Farm, Stock, &c. &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that well improved FARM, on which he lives, on the middle road, 11 miles from Pittsburgh, and 4 from Bakers-town, Indiana township, Allegheny county, containing 212¼ acres of handsomely seated land, 75 of which is cleared, and in a fine state of improvement. There is on this place a choice selection of fruit trees; springs of good water; eight or ten acres of good meadow, and a plenty of land that could be easily converted into more. Also, a good lime stone quarry: the buildings are a two story hewn log house, barns, &c. This place would make a good stock from, being near Pittsburgh. I would also sell along with the place the household furniture, farming utensils, cows, hogs, sheep, horses, and poultry, on the most liberal terms, and give possession immediately, if required.

June 8—3t* J. T. GILLIAM.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Cunliffe, late of Pitt Township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against the same, will present them for settlement to

CHARLES CUNLIFFE,
June 8, 1832.—4t* *Executor*

THE following named Retailers and Wholesale Dealers have, in compliance with the laws of the General Assembly, taken out their Licenses, viz:—

Pitt Township.
Henry Long
G. & Daniel Negley
Andrew Mitchell
Henry Ambler
John Tagus
John Whitehouse.
Wilkins Township.
James Arbuckle
Charles Carothers
Samuel McCrea.
Northern Liberties.
Charles Anderson
Richard Betty
Lewis Bowman
Joseph Bowman
Jeremiah Frew
Robert Glass
Robert M'Elwain & Co.
Robert Whitesides
Edmond Newton
Samuel Cummins
James Chambers
William Sterlin
James M'Clane.
Plum Township.
Henry Chalfant
Joseph M'Connel.
Versailles Township.
Isaac Snodgrass
Hugh Rowland
Andrew Soles
John Mahood
Benjamin Carpenter
Samuel Irwin.
Elizabeth Township.
Hugh M'Donnough
Samuel Walker.
Jefferson Township.
John Holmes
John Moore.
St. Clair Township.
John M'Coombes
David Frew
James McDonald
McDonald & Moore.
William Quinlin
Patrick Woods.
Robinson Township.
William Elliott.
Findlay Township.
John Oliver.
Moon Township
Benjamin Jackson
Peter Shouse.
Franklin Township.
James Duff.
Allegheny Borough.
Blackstock, Bell & Co.
Rufus Cole
William Davidson
Robert Morris
Hugh Poland
Stewart Thompson
James Wilson
Joseph Weeks
David Wilkins
Hugh Fleming
James Cole
Joseph Caskey
John Graham
John McGrew
Thomas Peake
Henry Warner
Robert Boyd
William Boyd, jr.
Gormly & Haslip.
Birmingham.
Alexr. McKibbin
S. W. Caskey.
Deer Township.
William Dunkin
John Kerns
Thomas Neily
James Jones
James Reed.
Indiana Township.
Alexander Stewart
David Stewart
Thomas C. Lewis.
Ross Township.
James Stevenson, Agt.

The following Retailers and Wholesale Dealers have not, in compliance with the laws of the General Assembly, taken out their Licenses, viz:

Pitt Township.
A. F. Gore
Allen Brown
John Sarber
Jeremiah Flemming.
Wilkins Township.
John Stewart.
Northern Liberties.
James Blakely
William Hall
Robert Martin.
Plum Township.
John Hewitt.
Elizabeth Township.
Fullerton & Johnston.
St. Clair Township.
Jacob Fronk
John Conner
—— Wallace
Frederick Lorenz
Findley Township.
Alexander Hooper.
Fayette Township.
John Murdock
Joseph McMurray
Robert Taylor.
Allegheny Borough.
James Parker
Davis & Morrison
Robert Adams
William Armstrong
H. A. Harvey
Robert Haslip
James Miller.
Deer Township.
Samuel Logan
John A. Miller.

WILLIAM WOODS,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.

June 8, 1832—3tw

Pittsburgh Seminary
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
South East Corner of Grant & Second Sts.

THE want of a permanent institution, located in the city, in which females should receive a useful and finished education, seems long to have been deeply felt by the inhabitants of this flourishing and wealthy city.

From the frequent and earnest solicitations of her friends, Miss Parry has, at length, undertaken to establish and carry into effective operation an Institution calculated, not only to supply the deficiency for which it is more immediately intended, but to offer such advantages as may render it worthy the patronage of the intelligent citizens of neigboring places.

The object of this seminary is, to inculcate sound principles, inform the mind, refine the taste, and form the character; to effect this, there will be a strict and well-ordered system of government as well as of instruction: for little can be accomplished in the great business of education without efficient regulations and good order.

The building is spacious and handsomely situated in the most elevated and healthy part of the city, commanding a fine view of the Monongahela, and the adjacent hills. It is sufficiently central for the convenience of day scholars, and yet retired from the noise of business.

In the English department the branches are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, and Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, History, Chronology, Botany, Chymistry, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy.

English branches,	$8 00 per qr.
(Each qr. to consist of 12 weeks.)	
Music,	10 00
French,	8 00
Drawing in pencil, crayon, and water colors,	8 00
Oil Painting,	10 00

Boarding and tuition, including all the branches, two hundred dollars per annum. Each pupil must be supplied, by the parent or guardian, with a mattress, bedding, towels, combs, brushes, soap, and silver cup, table and tea spoon, with the initials of the name engraved on each. Each pupil required to repair and keep her own clothes in good order. Washing, stationery, &c. are extras. No charge made for the summer vacation, commencing on the twenty-third of July, and terminating on the thirty-first of August. No pupil engaged for a shorter period than two quarters; first quarter to be paid in advance. One month's notice to be given previous to withdrawing a pupil.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, President of the Western University, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that Institution, will give lectures on Astronomy. Competent masters are engaged for the different branches.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D.
Rev. G. Upfold, D. D.
Rev. C. Avery,
Dr. P. Mowry,
J. M. Snowden,
H. Holdship,
J. D. Davis,
N. B. Craig,
Hon. H. Denny.

Feb. 7.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A LOT of Ground in Fifth street, next to the corner of Wood street; on which there is a two story frame house and a large frame circus, the lot is 60 feet on Fifth street, by 130 feet in depth.

Two Lots of Ground in Penn street, and on which are part of the Old Garrison Houses, between Wayne and Hand streets, fronting on Penn street, 26 feet 7 inches each, by 120 feet in depth, to an alley in the rear.

A number of Lots of Ground fronting on Penn and Liberty streets, and adjoining the Canal Basin, which is part of the premises.

Twenty Lots of Ground in the city of Washington.

Also, One Share of the Stock in the Bank of the United States.

Five Shares of the Stock in the Allegheny Bridge Company.

Sixteen Shares of the Stock in the Monongahela Bridge Company. Apply to

CHARLES AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN THAW,
JOHN BARBER,
Executors of Jas. S. Stevenson, deceased.

Jan. 31, 1832.—wtf

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings, has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. March 9—tf.

POETRY.

SPRING—BY MARY HOWITT.

The spring—she is a blessed thing!
She is the mother of the flowers!
She is the mate of birds and bees,
The partner of their revelries,
Our star of hopes through wint'ry hours.

The merry children, when they see
Her coming, by the budding thorn,
They leap upon the cottage floor,
They shout beside the cottage door,
And run to meet her night and morn.

They are soonest with her in the woods,
Peeping the withered leaves among,
To find the earliest fragrant thing
That dares from the cold earth to spring,
Or catch the earliest wild bird's song.

The little brooks run on in light,
As if they had a chase of mirth;
The skies are blue, the air is warm:
Our very hearts have caught the charm
That sheds a beauty over earth.

The aged man is in the field,
The maiden 'mong her garden flowers,
The sons of sorrow and distress
Are wandering in forgetfulness
Of wants that fret, and care that lowers.

She comes with more than present good—
With joys in store for future years,
From which, in striving crowds apart,
The bowed in spirit, bruised in heart,
May glean up hope with grateful tears.

Up—let us to the fields away,
And breathe the fresh and balmy air:
The bird is building in the tree,
The flower has opened to the bee,
And health, and love, and peace are there.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Alhambra; or, Tales and Sketches of the Moors and Spaniards—*By Irving.*

Reflections on Moslem Dominion in Spain.

One of my favorite resorts is the balcony of the central window of the Hall of Ambassadors, in the lofty tower of Comares. I have just been seated there, enjoying the close of a long brilliant day. The sun, as he sank behind the purple mountains of Alhama, sent a stream of effulgence up the valley of the Darro, that spread a melancholy pomp over the ruddy towers of the Alhambra, while the Vega, covered with a slight sultry vapor, that caught the setting ray, seemed spread out in the distance like a golden sea. Not a breath of air disturbed the stillness of the hour, and though the faint sound of music and merriment now and then arose from the gardens of the Darro, it but rendered more impressive the monumental silence of the pile which overshadowed me. It was one of those hours and scenes in which memory asserts an almost magic power, and, like the evening sun beaming on these mouldering towers, sends back her retrospective rays to light up the glories of the past.

As I sat watching the effect of the declining daylight upon the Moorish pile, I was led into a consideration of the light, elegant, and voluptuous character prevalent throughout its internal architecture, and to contrast it with the grand but gloomy solemnity of the Gothic edifices, reared by the Spanish conquerors. The very architecture thus bespeaks the opposite and irreconcilable natures of the two warlike people, who so long battled here for the mastery of the Peninsula. By degrees I fell into a course of musing upon the singular features of the Arabian or Morisco Spaniards, whose whole existence is as a tale that is told, and certainly forms one of the most anomalous yet splendid episodes in history. Potent and durable as was the dominion, we have no one distinct title by which to designate them. They were a nation, as it were, without a legitimate country or a name. A remote wave of the great Arabian inundation, cast upon the shores of Europe, they seemed to have all the impetus of the first rush of the torrent. Their course of conquest from the rock of Gibraltar to the cliffs of the Pyrenees, was as rapid and brilliant as the Moslem victories of Syria and Egypt. Nay, had they not been checked on the plains of Tours, all France, all Europe, might have been overrun with the same facility as the empires of the East, and the crescent might at this day have glittered on the fanes of Paris and London.

Repelled within the limits of the Pyrenees, the mixed hordes of Asia and Africa that formed this great irruption, gave up the Moslem principles of conquest, and sought to establish in Spain a peaceful and permanent dominion. As conquerors, their heroism was only equalled by their moderation; and in both, for a time, they excelled the nations with whom they contended. Severed from their native homes, they loved the land given them, as they supposed, by Allah, they strove to embellish it with every thing that could administer to the happiness of man. Laying the foundations of their power in a system of wise and equitable laws, diligently cultivating the arts and sciences, and promoting agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, they gradually formed an empire unrivalled for its prosperity, by any of the empires of Christendom; and diligently drawing round them the graces and refinements that marked the Arabian empire in the east at the time of its greatest civilization, they diffused the light of oriental knowledge through the western regions of benighted Europe.

The cities of Arabian Spain became the resort of Christian artisans, to instruct themselves in the useful arts. The universities of Toledo, Cordova, Seville, and Granada were sought by the pale student from other lands, to acquaint himself with the sciences of the Arabs, and the treasured lore of antiquity; the lovers of the gay sciences resorted to Cordova and Granada, to imbibe the poetry and music of the east; and the steel-clad warriors of the north, hastened to accomplish themselves in the graceful exercises and courteous usages of chivalry.

If the Moslem monuments in Spain; if the Mosque of Cordova, the Alcazar of Seville, and the Alhambra of Granada, still bear inscriptions fondly boasting of the power and permanency of their dominion, can the boast be derided as arrogant and vain? Generation after generation, century after century had passed away, and still they maintained possession of the land. A period had elapsed longer than that which has passed since England was subjugated by the Norman conqueror; and the descendants of Musa and Tarik might as little anticipate being driven into exile, across the same straits traversed by their triumphant ancestors, as the descendants of Rollo and William, and their victorious peers, may dream of being driven back to the shores of Normandy.

With all this, however, the Moslem empire in Spain was but a brilliant exotic, that took no permanent root in the soil it embellished. Secured from all their neighbors of the west by impassable barriers of faith and manners, and separated by seas and deserts from their kindred of the east, they were an isolated people. Their whole existence was a prolonged though gallant and chivalric struggle for a foot-hold in a usurped land. They were the out-posts and frontiers of Islamism. The peninsula was the great battle ground where the Gothic conquerors of the North, and the Moslem conquerors of the east, met and strove for mastery; and the fiery courage of the Arab, was at length subdued by the obstinate and persevering valor of the Goth.

Never was the annihilation of a people more complete than that of the Morisco Spaniards.—Where are they? Ask the shores of Barbary and its desert places. The exiled remnant of their once powerful empire disappeared among the barbarians of Africa, and ceased to be a nation. They have not even left a distinct name behind them, though for nearly eight centuries they were a distinct people. The home of their adoption and of their occupation for ages refuses to acknowledge them but as invaders and usurpers. A few broken monuments are all that remain to bear witness to their power and dominion, as solitary rocks left far in the interior bear testimony to the extent of some vast inundation. Such is the Alhambra. A Moslem pile in the midst of a Christian land; an oriental palace amidst the Gothic edifices of the west; an elegant memento of a brave, intelligent, and graceful people, who conquered, ruled, and passed away.

The effect of Fear in rendering the system susceptible of disease.—There are four classes of persons who enjoy remarkable immunity from infectious diseases; and three certainly of these classes are composed of the very persons who would be thought most liable to suffer from such epidemics. We mean physicians, nurses, children, and that class of excellent, kind hearted females who delight, and to their honor be it told, in going about among the sick, watching with them, and performing for them numerous friendly offices that alleviate their pains and spare them many an hour of gloomy solitude.

The physician is constantly passing from the open air to the sick chamber, and from the latter again into the former; he is fatigued by his labors, and naturally perhaps of a slender constitution; yet he escapes, whilst the friend or relative, strong, robust, and living at ease in a healthy situation, makes but a short visit to the patient, and imbibes his disease. The nurse, under circumstances in one respect the reverse of those above related, lives on, day after day and night after night, in the atmosphere of disease, and yet enjoys a similar immunity. The benevolent watcher, familiar with scenes of distress, and interested in relieving it, seldom suffers in consequence of her anxious toil; and the infant hangs on the breast of its mother whilst she is suffering with the plague, without catching her malady. The causes of this immunity are unquestionably various. The system, in some of the cases above stated, becomes gradually accustomed to a diseased atmosphere, and less susceptible of its peculiar stimulus.

But when we view the whole ground, and reflect on the peculiarities of all the classes that are usually slow to receive infection, and contrast them with those of the persons most frequently and easily affected by it, we are drawn irresistibly to the conclusion that fear, apprehension, more than any other agent, brings the system into a condition suitable to the reception of morbid influence; and that the absence of fear, more than natural strength of constitution or vigor of health, renders it insensible to such influence. Infants, from the limited extent of their reasoning powers and their observation, are protected entirely from any of the peculiar effects of the fear of disease; and the other persons mentioned, by their familiarity with sickness and its usual paraphernalia, and by the active part they are called to take in the care of the diseased, seldom if ever think of personal hazard. The occasional visiter, on the other hand, unaccustomed to the solemnity, the scenes, and the circumstances of a sick chamber, is awed, embarrassed, agitated perhaps by the impressive manner, look, movement, and conversation of all present: he sympathises deeply with his friend, imagines himself in the same condition, fears he has already imbibed the seeds of his disease, and takes his departure only to have those fears realized.

Every physician knows that in times of epidemics, those persons who ask with most earnestness and anxiety what means of prevention they can adopt, are uniformly the first to require the means of cure. We would impress these facts strongly on the minds of all. In sickly seasons, live temperately and trouble not yourselves about your personal danger: if your friend is attacked, and you can serve or console him, think not of your exposure, but visit and minister to him; and if you do this with disinterested zeal, with a ready hand and willing heart, with a clear conscience and undaunted spirit, you will find your reward in almost certain immunity. We know no other protection—we can give no better counsel.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

From the New York American.

The *Wealth of the Cherokee Gold District* is undoubtedly exaggerated, in the annexed extract from the Cherokee Phœnix, but this very exaggeration, existing publicly alike in the estimates made by the Georgians and the Cherokees, of the value of their lands, serves to explain the rapacious and law contemning perseverance with which the former seek to appropriate to themselves so rich a territory.

From the Cherokee Phœnix.

The gigantic silver pipe which George Washington placed in the hands of the Cherokees, as a memorial of his warm and abiding friendship, has ceased to reciprocate; the vivid curling smoke riseth not to the mountain's top; it lies in a corner of the executive Chamber, cold, like its author, to rise no more. With these disasters recurred to but in part, I think are adequate to prove the instability of the American Government, so far as it has duties to perform towards the Cherokees. What then must be done? Our New York friends advise us to go, but where? West of the Mississippi. The time being propitious to drive a bargain, the intrinsic value might otherwise be lost. The value of the Cherokee Nation can hardly be set down in figures. It is worth more than one hundred million of dollars. Let us estimate. From Frogtown, near the source of the Chestatee commences the gold region, and is termed the limits of Ga. From this point almost one hundred miles on a straight line south, or towards the western corner of Carroll county is one continued bed of gold, one pit after another, with intermediate strips of land and where also gold is found. The width of this region is not yet known, but at the southern part it is something like thirty miles broad. Millions of dollars worth of gold have been taken here by thousands of intruders. There are also mines on the Tennessee and North Carolina side of the Nation, where hundreds of Cherokees are engaged unmolested in the mining operations. There is gold enough in the limits of Georgia alone to corrupt a world of Gov. Lumpkins, Gilmers, and Troups. If all the negroes in bondage under the freemen of the Southern States, were sold in Brazil for diamonds, and sold among all the crowned heads of the east, the proceeds of these gems would be but a pittance towards the payment of the Cherokee mines, not including 8 millions of acres that ought to be worth as much as any lands in the United States.

For the cession of the lands, when solicited by President Monroe, the Cherokees informed that exemplary functionary of the Government that the revenue of the United States could not buy the Cherokee country. What is the consequence? The lands which we have so highly estimated, are about being seized by the State of Georgia. Preparatory to the consummation of this deed, near six hundred surveyors are now engaged in surveying our lands, to be run through a game of chances preceding the possession, without any regard to the rights of the true proprietors of the soil. But our friends say, sell out, and move before the value of this property is lost. Good heavens! Are the Cherokees to be robbed of their inheritance by a Christian State, and is the perpetration of this act to regulate the price of their property in future? It would seem, that so far as these measures are in progress, the plundering of the Cherokees is at hand, when the constitution and laws of the United States have become the servants of the President, and justice made a slave to avarice in Georgia, in regard to the Cherokees, it may be a fit subject to which our New York friends have called our attention. So far as I know the sentiments of the Cherokees, they consider that if the treaties held valid by the Supreme Court are not binding, another treaty not embraced in the decision would not be binding west of the Mississippi. If the force of circumstances compels them to move, they wish to go where they will not see the United States again. The question then resolves itself to this:—Shall we sell out and make fortunes on the ruins of our inheritance, and say the Cherokee nation is no more? Or shall we continue our efforts in seeking redress, in opposition to the combined powers of tyranny that have been crushing us? If the former is to be the alternative, the Cherokees would not be unwilling to leave the United States. But our worthy friends in New York must not be surprized when we tell them that Congress cannot grant the favorable terms to which they have referred. The price of this property would be unequitable; tariff upon tariff whipped out of the United States' Constitution would be but a beginning to pay for the gold region. If the latter course is to continue, the Cherokees must consult well their own strength, in order to withstand the storm and without a calm.

House moving.—This novel and curious art, which has been brought to perfection in the city of New York, is thus described by a correspondent of the Evening Post:

"The art of moving brick houses originated in New York, and is a late invention for which the public are indebted to Simeon Brown, of this city. A few years ago it was very common to see frame houses moved on rollers from one street to another, but in such cases the buildings were generally small, and the chimneys were taken down before the operation commenced. In various parts of the country, too, the operation of moving frame houses and barns was not uncommon. But the removal of brick houses with chimneys standing, if it had been attempted, or the possibility of it asserted, the author of such an attempt or assertion would have been looked upon as a madman. At this time, however, the art or method of removing brick houses from their foundations and placing them in a new position, is complete and perfect, and it affords an admirable example of the new application of mechanical power under the direction of a great mechanical genius.

Now three story brick houses are raised from their foundations and moved back on the lots at an expense much less than by the old method of tearing down and rebuilding, when an improvement was made by widening or straightening a street. This has been tested by the improvement of Monroe (late Lombardy) street, which was forty feet and has been widened to sixty, by taking off a portion on each side, thereby rendering it necessary to disturb all the Houses. With a knowledge of the skill of Mr. Brown in moving brick buildings, a reduction of from 60,000 to 70,000 dollars has been estimated, and this reduction would have been added to the assessment, if Brown's method of moving could not have been resorted to. This is an invention of recent times of which little has been said or known. A friend of mine, who is interested in the improvement of Monroe street, and whose buildings have been successfully moved by Simeon Brown, has related to me the method of propping up or securing a building to be moved, and the manner of applying the power to effect the object. This I shall endeavor to explain, as it appears to be so little known or understood, that few are aware of the simplicity of the undertaking; for when seen, it is like the problem said to have been solved by Columbus, of causing an egg to stand on its end.

Brown has moved so many single houses in N. York, that it is here no longer a cause of surprise. The same mechanical genius which moved one, can move two, three, or more together, which he has repeatedly accomplished. But among the movements of the present day, the greatest one he ever made was in the widening of Monroe street, where seven houses built together with party walls, were moved back together, with chimneys standing, and occupied by families and furniture. This was effected on the 15th of May, in about three hours; but it had occupied three weeks previous to apply the fixtures and apparatus for moving. This is the first opportunity which Brown had to move so many at one time, and it was effected with so much apparent ease, and with so little, if any, injury, that he has received much applause. It is now believed by some that he can move a block of a dozen or more brick houses, a church, or the largest building in the city.

The block above alluded to is in Monroe, between Pike and Rutger streets. It consists of 7 two story houses, from 38 to 42 feet deep, having a line of front nearly 170 feet.

The owners were anxious as to the result, particularly as the buildings were not to be moved at right angles, but obliquely, so as to carry them further back at one end than at the other. Consequently the greater force would be applied to one end, and thereby endanger the fronts or cause them to crack. But the whole movement was completed without injury, and to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

In the first place the partitions of the kitchens and cellars being removed, a row of stout shores or studs was erected on each side of the walls, of sufficient strength to bear the weight of the buildings when the foundations should be torn away. The chimneys were secured by breaking two holes through the kitchen fire places, and passing strong pieces of timber through them, and shoring the timbers at each end. The remainder of the kitchen fire places being torn away, the chimneys rested upon the traverse timbers, and the timbers upon the shores. The next operation was to knock down about twenty-three feet from the top of the foundation walls, and thereupon to lay ways perfectly level, and extending from the front to the rear as far as the buildings were to be moved.—The ways are erected like those of a ship, and bilge, or moveable ways were placed over them, but under the timbers supporting the chimneys.—The space between the bilge ways and the chimneys and beams, was filled up with short blocks, and tightly wedged.

The row of studs or shores on each side of the walls were then taken down, and the weight of the sides of the houses rested on the ways. Before the foundation walls in the front and rear were removed, holes were made in them for laying short centre ways, and when these were leveled, blocked up securely, and wedged, the front and rear walls in the cellar were entirey separated from the walls above by breaking away below the water table, and then the houses rested wholly upon ways, and the ways upon the walls and blocking. The success of the undertaking depends upon the strength of the fixtures and the accuracy with which they are placed, and when these are properly arranged, the last operation, that of moving, is simple and easy, and is accomplished by the power of screws applied horizontally to the bilge ways. In the moving of these houses fourteen screws were employed, and served by as many men. The families remained in the houses sitting at the windows observing the operations of the workmen, and were not disturbed or incommoded except in the cellars or kitchens.

There was not the least jarring, or sensible motion, as flower pots remained undisturbed in the upper windows. The buildings being all moved, the timber was in the way, and in order to remove it, (that the walls might be rebuilt,) the houses were again studded, and the ways withdrawn. When the side walls were rebuilt so as to receive the weight of the house, the studs were again removed, and then the fronts and rears were built up by peace meal, as the short ways were withdrawn. Thus the houses were moved and secured in their new position.

Such an undertaking, which a few years ago would have been considered impossible, is now accomplished with ease, and so eager are others to profit by the mechanical skill and genius of Brown, that he is harrassed like Fulton with infringements upon his rights and inventions, which are secured by a patent. The art of launching a ship applied to the moving of a house, assisted by the power of the screw, is the amount of the invention. It is the application of known powers to a new purpose.

According to the meteorological journal published in the Newport Mercury, it appears that the past month has been the coldest May of which we have any record, or that is remembered by our oldest citizens. Even the cold May of 1817, was more than 2 deg. warmer than this month; which has not only been uncommonly cold, but wet and stormy, ten days of the thirty-one being fair, the other twenty-one days being cloudy, foggy or rainy. The mean average of the month is above 6 deg. colder than May of last year, and more than 9 deg. colder than May 1822, the warmest in the last 12 years; the mean average of May for same period, is nearly 6 deg. warmer than this month; and the average of the three spring months this year, has been even lower by a 1-4 deg. than the very cold spring of 1817.—The mean average of three spring months last year, is nearly 6 deg. warmer than this year, as is also that of 1822.—*N. Y. American.*

New and Important Invention in the Art of Printing.—A new process in the art of printing has just been carried into effect at Brussels, for making fac similes of French books and journals. This process consists in transferring, by means of an operation which takes scarcely half an hour, the whole of a printed sheet to a lithographic stone, so that the printed letters are removed from off the sheet, which is left blank, and are fixed, uninjured, upon the stone. By means of a chemical composition, the application of which requires an hour at the most, the letters so transferred are raised so as to resemble types. The stone, thus prepared, may be then used as if it were a real form of metallic types, and from 1,500 to 2,000 copies may be printed from it, which will be perfect fac similes of the original sheet. Those who are at all acquainted with the usual operation of printing, will at once perceive what an immense saving of time and labor may be made by this invention; a trial of which has just been made in reprinting the Gazette des Tribunaux of Paris, to appear at Brussels under the title of "Causes celebres, et Anecdotes judiciaries: Repetoire de la Jurisprudence der Code Francais. The reprint will be very cheap, and the process, it is anticipated, will soon be applied to the reprinting of all the interesting Paris and London periodicals.—*Literary Gaz.*

Commerce of the United States.—We have received from Washington a copy of the Annual Statement of imports and exports to and from the United States during the year ending 30th September, 1831. The amount of the former is greater, we believe, than in any previous year.

Total value of imports, $103,191,124, including $7,305,945 in gold and silver, of which in American bottoms, $93,962,110, and $9,220,014 in foreign. Of the whole amount, $13,456,625 consisted of articles duty free; $61,534,966 paying ad valorem duties; and $28,199,533 specific duties.

The value of foreign goods exported during the same period was $20,033,526; domestic, $61,277,057. Total exports, $81,310,583. Of the foreign goods exported, $11,720,781 were entitled to drawback, the remainder not.

The domestic exports are thus divided: Fisheries, including whale oil, whalebone, and spermaceti candles, $1,889,472; agriculture, $47,261,433, viz. product of animals, $2,828,935; vegetable food, $13,997,472, of which $9,931,458 consisted in the single article of wheat flour; tobacco, $4,892,388; cotton, $25,289,492; other articles, $253,245; manufactures of all kinds, $7,147,364, including $1,126,313 of cotton; unmanufactured articles not enumerated, $715,311. Total as above, $61,277,057. In the list of manufactures exported, are included $2,058,474 in specie.

Value of imports during the previous year, (ending 30th September, 1830,) $70,876,920; foreign exports, $14,387,479; domestic, $59,462,029.—Total exports during that year, $73,849,508. Excess of imports in 1831 over those of 1830, $32,314,204; excess of foreign exports, $5,646,047, do. of domestic exports, $1,815,028. Total increase of exports in 1831, as compared with the previous year, $7,461,075. We subjoin the total imports and exports of several successive years, ending 30th September, the date to which the returns are annually made up.—*Journal of Commerce.*

	Imports.	Exports.
1831	$103,191,124	$81,310,583
1830	70,876,920	73,849,508
1829	74,492,527	72,358,671
1828	88,509,824	72,264,686
1827	71,481,068	82,324,827
1826	84,974,477	77,595,332
1825	96,340,075	99,535,388
1824	80,549,007	75,980,927

Frequent Drinking.—Frequent drinking after the sun has risen should always be avoided: it causes the same sickness, drooping, and thirst in the animal, that may be observed in the vegetable kingdom. Plants may be completely saturated with water at night, and will preserve their freshness through the whole of the following day, though exposed to the sun; yet, if slightly watered in the morning, how different is their appearance! So it is with man. During the whole of our desert traveling, on going to rest, I always drank as much water as I could possibly swallow, and frequently, until the same hour on the following night, never ventured to put the cup to my lips: yet I suffered less from the heat and thirst than my companions, who usually drank during the day.—*Denham and Clapperton's Discoveries in Africa.*—[Our laborers in the fields, in hot weather, who are always drinking, and yet always dry, would do well to try Major Denham's plan, instead of pouring down their throats such quantities of beer or cider, the money expended in which would obtain for them a nourishing meal of beef and mutton. For health and strength, in regard for drink, the half is better than the whole.]—*London Paper.*

It is stated in the English papers, that the experiment recently instituted by the Pacha of Egypt, of boring for water in the Desert, has been completely successful. The enterprise was managed by Mr. Briggs, an Englishman, at one time Consul at Cairo. At thirty feet below the surface, on an average, water of a pure and soft description has been obtained, and the experiment has not failed in any place where it has been tried. A tank capable of containing 2,000 cubic feet of water, has been constructed in the Desert of Suez, and others are in progress, to be supplied in the same manner. This discovery cannot fail to be of the highest importance to the advancement and fertilization of Egypt and Arabia. The Pacha, by whose enlightened enterprise this result has been gained, has lately imported an English Stage Coach, with a coachman, to teach the natives to drive. A newspaper, printed in Arabic and Italian, has been long established in his dominions, and he has instituted a sort of Parliament, composed of the chief men of the provinces.—The debates are regularly published in his paper.—*Ball. Amer.*

Sunday Schools in Great Britain.—There are at least one million and a quarter of scholars belonging to Sunday Schools in the United Kingdom; and taking the population at twenty-one millions, that will give one child to Sunday schools out of every 17 persons of the population. The average expense in conducting a Sunday school of two hundred children is about £5 per annum for lessons and books, if purchased at the Sunday School Union Depository, and about £15 per annum for rent; the chief part of which sums are, in most cases, contributed by the teachers themselves, in addition to their gratuitous labor. So that the children can be instructed in the Sunday School for two shillings per annum.

During the plague of London, the mortality never greatly exceeded 7000 in one week, and the total number that fell in the course of six or eight months was about 70,000. In Paris the population is larger, amounting to upwards of 700,000, but the deaths have hitherto exceeded the number of those that happened during the same period in London.

Trip to Mackina and Green Bay.—The Steam Boat Shelden, Thompson, will leave Buffalo for the upper Lakes, on the 4th of July ensuing.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

Thursday, June 7.—In the Senate, yesterday, memorials were presented by Messrs. Tomlinson, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, and Foot, from citizens of their respective States, and by the Chair from a number of citizens of New York, in favor of a continuance of the protective system in all its parts. The bill from the House to extend the time of issuing land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, and the bill for the improvement of certain harbors, and navigation of certain rivers, was twice read and referred; and several private bills were passed.

At one o'clock, the Senate resumed, as the special order, the consideration of the bill to modify and continue the charter of the bank of the United States. The amendment to the seventh section by the Committee of the Whole, was under consideration. The question was on the motion of Mr. Sprague, to strike out of the same the words, "one hundred and fifty thousand dollars," (the yearly bonus proposed,) in order to leave it blank, with a view to fill it with a larger sum. Mr. Foot moved to insert $200,000. It was suggested to divide the question: first, as to the striking out, and then to take the sense of the Senate on the amount with which to fill a blank.

The subject of a just equivalent to be paid by the bank as a bonus for the charter, was then discussed. Mr. Marcy was in favor of a much higher sum than the original bonus proposed, from the large profits which would accrue from the bank. Mr. Knight was in favor of filling the blank with $350,000. Mr. Clayton was opposed to increasing the sum. Mr. Clay was of opinion that the amount should not exceed one half per cent. on the capital of the bank, and this would be equal to $175,000. Mr. Sprague, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hayne, and other Senators having expressed their opinions, the motion "to strike out $150,000," was concurred in unanimously; and several divisions were had on sums proposed to fill the blank.

Mr. Knight moved to fill the blank with $350,000; the motion was negatived, ayes 20, noes 27. Mr. Seymour moved to insert $300,000; the motion was rejected, ayes 20, noes 27. Mr. Dickerson proposed the sum of $250,000; this was negatived by the same vote, 27 to 20. Mr. Foot's original motion to insert $200,000 was then carried, ayes 43, noes 4. The 7th amendment, as thus amended, was then concurred in.

The amendment, (as an additional section,) for the distribution of the bonus among the several States, according to their federal number, on question of concurrence, was lost 31 to 16.

Mr. Tazewell moved two amendments, to the effect that after the 3d of March, 1836, no branch bank draft, check, or other paper, not payable at the place where issued, shall be put into circulation by the bank, or its branches, except notes of $50, or a larger sum. Also, that the bank shall signify its acceptance of the charter against the first meeting of the next session of Congress; both these amendments were agreed to.

After some further amendments, which were offered and lost, Mr. Benton moved to refer the bill as amended to the Secretary of the Treasury, with instructions to report them: this was rejected, ayes 10, noes 37. At 6 o'clock in the evening, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, memorials were presented by Messrs. Milligan, Choate, and Johnson, of Kentucky. Mr. Whittlesey, from the Committee of Claims, reported a private bill; Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Manufactures, a bill from the Senate for the reduction of duty on iron to be used for railroads; Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on Public Lands, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, on the subject of certain treaties between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians; a bill was also reported from the same committee supplemental to an act granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands. The further consideration of both these subjects was postponed till this day a week. Mr. H. Everett offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House the amount and value of wool imported into this country from Smyrna; which was agreed to. The House, on motion of Mr. Adams, then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the Tariff. Mr. Adams addressed the House on the subject of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania; after which, Mr. Jenifer, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Dearborn, and Craig. The question was then taken on the modifications submitted by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Jenifer) to the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stewart,) which were rejected. Mr. Allen then offered an amendment, providing that the duties on cotton bagging, &c. should remain as at present; also, to make certain provisions on the same subject. This amendment was also rejected. The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Stewart, on which Mr. Davis addressed the House till four o'clock, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

June 8.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a memorial from Newark, N. J., numerously signed, praying that Congress will do nothing to interfere with the settled policy of the country with regard to the protection of domestic industry. Mr. Tipton, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted a report on the resolutions of the Indiana legislature, and also of the Senate, relative to the sale of lands in Indiana. The Senate concurred in the amendment of the House to the bill authorising the inhabitants of Indiana to enter their back lands. Several private and other bills were forwarded in their legislative stages, which will be again noticed in order, on their third reading. The Committee on the Judiciary, reported certain amendments to the bill concerning the issuing of patents to aliens; the bill, after several of the Senators had briefly expressed their opinions thereon, was again laid on the table; and another bill of similar description, was, on the motion of Mr. Marcy, taken up and laid on the table, in order that both may again come up together.

In answer to an inquiry of Mr. Forsyth, relative to Mr. Sprague's resolution on the colonial trade, still lying on the table, Mr. Sprague said that having fully expressed his own opinion on the subject, it was not his intention again to call it up, unless at the instance of any Senator who wished an opportunity to record his sentiments on the measure. The following bills were read a third time, and passed.

The bill for the relief of the legal representatives of David Dardin, deceased.

The bill for the relief of the legal representatives of John McKew.

The bill for the relief of Dorothy Wells, widow.

The bill for the relief of Gertrude Gates.

The bill to remove the Surveyor General's office, south of Tennessee; and

The bill making an appropriation for the employment of additional clerks in the Surveyor General's offices in Mississippi, in the south of Tennessee, in Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, and the Michigan Territory.

Mr. White addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

After speaking some time, Mr. White gave way, and, on motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the usual morning motion, in consequence of the defective attendance of the Members at the early hour (ten o'clock) at which the House resolved to meet for dispatch of business, was made by Mr. Whittlesey in the absence, as he jocularly termed it, of the member from Virginia, (Mr. M'Coy.)

Mr. Hawes demanded the yeas and nays thereon, which were ordered. The call being seconded—yeas 61, nays 19, the roll was then called, and 108 members (a quorum,) having answered to their names, further proceedings on the call were then suspended.

At the opening of the sitting, a question arose in relation to one of the documents appended to the report of Mr. Adams, on the Bank, which gave rise to a long discussion. It was upon the subject of the money advanced by the Bank of the United States, in anticipation of the appropriation bill, for the payment of the mileage and allowance of members of Congress. A statement in explanation of this matter was read from the chair, showing that the money had not been loaned to the members or paid in advance, but was actually due to them when paid; and a resolution was moved by Mr. Letcher, and agreed to, directing the statement to be entered on the journals of the House and printed, as an appendage to the documents in question. The bill further to extend the pensions of the widows of those who have died or been slain in the naval service, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day.

TARIFF BILL.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Adams, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Speight in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. Davis, who was in possession of the floor, concluded his remarks, and proposed the following as an amendment to the bill of Mr. Adams:

"Strike out the 2d section, and insert the following, viz:

On all milled and fulled cloths, made wholly of wool, and known by the name of plains, or kerseys, the value whereof shall not exceed 33 1-3 cents the square yard, five per centum ad valorem.

On worsted stuff goods, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

On worsted and woollen yarn, 4 cents per lb., and 50 per cent. ad valorem.

On hosiery, mits, gloves, bindings, and blankets, 35 per cent. ad valorem:

On Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton carpeting, 50 cents the square yard.

On Ingrain and Venetian, 45 cents the square yard, and on all others, 25 per cent. ad valorem, and on all manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, and on ready made clothing, 50 per ct. ad valorem.

Provided, however, that the duties levied as aforesaid, on manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, shall be assessed on the current wholesale market value thereof in the principal markets of the U. States, to be ascertained by the appraisers."

Mr. Mitchell, of S. C., then addressed the House in opposition to the bill. When he had concluded,

On motion of Mr. Bell, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The following extract is part of the report of the proceedings of the Senate at Washington, a few days ago.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"Mr. Tazewell inquired if he had understood the Senator from Massachusetts correctly, as entertaining doubts of the power of the States to create State Banks?

"Mr. Webster replied that it was now too late to question a power which had been acquiesced in by the different branches of the Federal Government for these forty years. But if the question had been originally put to him before such acquiescence, he should have expressed great doubts on the subject. He then referred to the clauses of the Constitution which prohibit the States from coining money, and reserve to the United States the exclusive power of regulating the currency, and making issues of gold and silver; and inferred, that, if the Constitution thus cautiously excluded the States from issuing a metallic currency, it never intended that they should authorize the issue of that which is a representative of the metallic currency. The States had been indulged with the power of creating banks for forty years, and now they demanded to make that power exclusive, and to tax the branches of the United States Bank established in their limits, for the purpose of establishing an uniform currency.

"Mr. Forsyth asked if he had understood the Senator from Massachusetts as stating that the States had the right to tax such of their citizens as held stock in the United States' Bank, on account of that stock?

"Mr. Webster replied in the affirmative.

"Mr. Forsyth replied that if that was the case, how was it contended that the 8¼ millions of stock held by foreigners were to be considered as not liable to taxation?

"Mr. Webster replied that, by the comity of nations, the property of foreigners was held free from taxation. Why did we not tax the loans of the Barings to the Ohio Canal, or the Holland loan to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, or the Pennsylvania loan. It is the understanding between nations not to tax private property in peace, or to confiscate it in war. We may hold stock in the funds of Great Britain, but we are not liable to taxation for that stock."

THE BANK BILL.

The bill to continue the Bank of the United States, passed to a third reading in the Senate, on Saturday last, by a majority of five votes. Had the three absent members been present, we understand the majority would have been eight.

The bill, as it has passed the Senate, contains in substance the following provisions.

1. The Bank charter to be continued for fifteen years, from and after the 3d day of March, 1836; that being the day on which the present charter expires.

2. The Directors may appoint two or more officers to sign notes less than one hundred dollars, which shall be binding on the corporation in the same manner as if signed by the President and Cashier.

3. The Bank is not to issue or put in circulation any notes, or any checks or drafts, of a less denomination than fifty dollars, which shall not, on the faces thereof, be payable at the bank where issued.

4. The Bank, and all its offices, shall be bound to receive, in payment of balances due them from other banks, notes or bills of the Bank of the United States, wherever made payable on their faces.

5. The Bank is to hold no real estate (except bank buildings and lands mortgaged, &c.) for a longer period than five years.

6. The Bank shall not establish or continue more than two offices in any one State.

7. The Bank is to pay two hundred thousand dollars a year to the U. States for the benefits of the charter, during the whole period of fifteen years.

8. It shall be lawful for Congress to provide by law, that the Bank shall be restrained, at any time after March 3, 1836, from issuing or keeping in circulation, bills of a less denomination than twenty dollars.

9. The cashier shall report annually to the Secretary of the Treasury, the name of all stockholders; and the Treasurer of any State, on request, shall be furnished with a list of stockholders who may be citizens of such State.

It will be perceived by our readers, that, with the exception of the section continuing the charter, and that authorizing the signature of small bills by other officers besides the Presidents and Cashiers, all the provisions and enactments of the bill are limitations and restraints on the Bank, or increasing its burdens. First, as to the bonus. For the present charter, and for the whole twenty years, the Bank paid *one million and a half of dollars*; for the new charter, and for the shorter period of fifteen years, the Bank is to pay two hundred thousand dollars a year; that is to say, *three millions in all.*

Bank of the United States.—The following is a list of the yeas and nays on ordering the bill to a third reading, on Saturday last.

The chair then put the final question, "Shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?" When it was decided in the affirmative. Ayes 25, noes 20, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Buckner, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Naudain, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster, Wilkins—25.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White—20.

Absent—Poindexter, Seymour, Ruggles.

A Washington Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says—"It is now understood that the Charlotteville Convention, which meets on the 12th instant, will nominate Mr. Barbour, and as a necessary consequence, he will obtain all the votes in the six Southern States, and perhaps a few in Maryland and Tennessee."

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1832.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

Arrived—7th, Nile; 8th, C.J. Marshall, Friend, Citizen; 9th, Napoleon; 10th, Paragon, Trenton; 11th, Boston, Highlander, Peoria, (new boat,) Wm. Parsons; 12th, Lady Byron, Mountaineer.

Departed—8th, Falcon, Transcript; 10th C. J. Marshall, Nile; 11th, Friend, Citizen; 12th, Napoleon; 13th, Trenton, Highlander; 14th, Boston.

☞ River 4 feet above low water mark.

We extract the following sentence from an editorial paragraph in the last Statesman, to show to our readers the language used by the editor of that paper in relation to two different men—the one, a notorious swindler, gambler, robber, and prison breaker; the other, an upright and honest man, who had frequently been elected to the highest branch of our State Legislature; who had, for several years, presided over the deliberations of the State Senate; who, three years ago, received the votes of upwards of fifty thousand free and independent Pennsylvanians for the highest office in this Commonwealth, and who is now again a candidate for the same station, with the brightest prospects of success.—Such are the two men referred to by the editor of the Statesman in the following sentence.

"And having been thus explicit, we will inform Mr. Craig, that there are many who "would really be pleased to learn," why *he* persecutes *poor Joseph Pluymart*, and is at the same time, so friendly to the pretensions of poor, persecuting *Joseph Ritner?*"

If there are really, as the editor of the Statesman asserts, "many persons who would be pleased to learn" why we treat Joseph Ritner with more respect than "*poor* Joseph Pluymart," we will answer that the only reason is that the latter is *a convicted felon, of a notoriously infamous character*, and the former, (so far as we have ever heard,) a *yeoman of unblemished reputation*. This reason is entirely satisfactory to our mind, however unsatisfactory it may be to our neighbor, and the "many" of whom he speaks. We will never be found among the apologists or eulogists of convicted felons, nor among the calumniators of honest men.

In the last Statesman we find the following paragraph:—

"*Clay Convention and Gov. Wolf.*"

We are authorized to state, that the assertion of the Harrisburgh Telegraph, alluded to by the editor of the Gazette, is unfounded in fact, and utterly untrue. *No resolution approving the conduct of George Wolf, was rejected.—No resolution nominating him for re-election was rejected! and no such resolutions were offered in the convention.* If the Telegraph has so stated the fact, it has wantonly, and no doubt from an unworthy and most despicable motive, asserted an untruth.

Here it must be admitted that the denial is broad enough to cover the whole ground, if it were supported by the name of some credible witness.—Our readers will, however, perceive that it is supported only by the mere naked assertion of the editor of the Statesman. Who authorized him to make such an assertion, does not appear.

We are not personally acquainted with the editor of the Telegraph, but feeling well satisfied that his word is entitled to quite as much credit as that of our neighbor, we republish his article, and add the indorsement of the respectable editor of the Meadville Messenger.

The editor of the Telegraph, in giving an account of some of the *secret* proceedings of the convention, states that—

"On Thursday, Judge Burnside, of Centre, offered a resolution, the purport of which was, that the Convention deemed it expedient to make no nomination of a candidate for Governor. Upon the introduction of this, Josiah Randall put into the hands of Mr. W. Divon, a preamble and resolutions, *approving of the administration of George Wolf, and nominating him the candidate of the Clay party.* Mr. Divon offered these as a substitute for the resolution of Judge Burnside. A stormy debate then commenced."

The editor of the Crawford Messenger, a zealous advocate of Clay and Sergeant, has the following remarks:

National Republican Convention.—We give, in detail, the proceedings had in this body during the two first days of its session, taken from the Pennsylvania Intelligencer. We learn from the Reporter, of the 1st June, that it adjourned on the day preceding. No candidate was nominated for Governor. It is understood that *this question underwent a free, interesting, and animated discussion—in caucus—and that in mature deliberation*, it was held inexpedient to bring forward a third candidate—or to pledge the Convention for or against the claims of either of the individuals whose names are now before the public. Untrammeled by party arrangement, every National Republican will consequently feel himself at liberty to pursue the course, which, under existing circumstances, shall appear to him the path of duty. We go for *Joseph Ritner—the Farmer*—and have accordingly placed his name under our head."

We will also mention that, a correspondent of the United States' Gazette states that the Convention had held a *secret session*—thus, fully confirming the statement of the Telegraph, that some business was transacted in *secret session;* and of the Crawford Messenger, that "*a caucus*" had been held.

Now we would ask, what were the subjects discussed in this caucus or secret session? What induced the delegates of the people to resort to so extraordinary a proceeding?

Indian War.—The editor of the Allegheny Democrat very wisely attributes the hostilities now raging on the north-western frontier, to the exertions of the friends of correct principles, and of the sanctity of treaties in favor of the Cherokees. A more palpable error in reasoning, or a grosser mis-statement of facts was probably never made.

If we had no information at all as to the causes of the recent hostilities, we might most logically arrive at a conclusion entirely different from that of our neighbor. We might reason thus—the Indians along our frontiers, prior to the commencement of the present Administration, had been taught to believe that they could rely upon the faith of the United States, pledged in treaties with their respective tribes. They had long supposed that the good faith and the power of the General Government would always protect them in the full and undisturbed enjoyment of their unceded lands, against the rapacity of neighboring States. During the present Administration, a new doctrine has been broached. Mr. Adams declared that "an authority of higher than human force" would compel him to protect the Indian tribes in the undisturbed enjoyment of the lands guaranteed to them by treaty. President Jackson declares that he cannot interfere to protect the Indians against the rapacity of the particular States within whose limits the unceded and guaranteed lands are situated. Such is the doctrine now inculcated, by which the Indians are taught to believe, that treaties are good and valid *against* them, but mere idle ceremonies, when operating in their favor. They must now believe that their title to their lands is only secured by their own strength; that treaties which they may have made will only protect them in the possession of their lands until some neighboring State may want them. They must now be convinced that eventually they must fight for their lands, no matter how numerous, or how ancient may be the treaties by which their undisturbed enjoyment of them may be guaranteed.

Such being their belief, such their conviction, it is not strange that they place little reliance upon our good faith; it is not extraordinary that they should determine to hasten that controversy, which sooner or latter is inevitable; it is not surprising that they place more reliance upon the good faith of the King of Great Britain, than upon that of our Government. If they were satisfied that they would be protected in the enjoyment of lands which they have not ceded, and do not hereafter cede, they might remain in peace and quietness, but when they see that numerous and ancient treaties with the Cherokees are pronounced inoperative and useless, they must become desperate, and rely upon their own strength. They would very naturally and justly say, that as they must fight first or last, they had better do it now, than postpone doing it until the country around them is densely settled, and resistance becomes still more hopeless.

Such would be the reasoning of every intelligent man as to the causes of the present Indian War, even if we had no information upon the subject.—The declaration, however, of Senator Tipton, from Indiana, is conclusive upon this subject, and must convince every person that the non-intervention doctrine of General Jackson, is the true source of the animosity of the Indians; and his neglect to protect them against the encroachments of the whites, the real cause of the present war.

Manchester.—We are told that a town by this name has lately been laid out on the opposite bank of the river, a little below the point, being one and a half miles below Allegheny Borough. There are 50 acres divided into lots of 50 by 120 feet, and the site is pleasant and safe, being entirely above the reach of the highest freshets, and is very eligible for every kind of mechanics and manufacturing business. The proprietors, Messrs. John Sampson, Thomas Barlow, Robert Hall, Thomas Hazelton, and C. L. Armstrong, invite the attention of industrious mechanics and laborers to this plot, and will offer every facility and indulgence to purchasers of this description.—*Statesman.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The bill to provide for the election of Representatives of the people of this State in the Congress of the United States, finally passed both houses on Friday last. The following is the arrangement of the districts, with the population in each, viz:

	Districts.	*Rep's.*	*Pop.*
1	That part of the county of Philad. south of the city, together with Penn township, Bristol, Germantown, & Roxborough,	1	45,214
2	City of Philadelphia	2	80,462
3	North part of Philad. county	1	63,091
4	Delaware, Chester & Lancaster,	3	144,864
5	Montgomery	1	39,406
6	Bucks	1	47,745
7	Northampton, Pike, & Wayne,	1	51,988
8	Schuylkill and Lehigh	1	43,000
9	Berks	1	53,152
10	Dauphin and Lebanon	1	45,820
11	York	1	43,658
12	Adams and Franklin	1	56,416
13	Cumberland, Perry, & Juniata	1	52,542
14	Mifflin, Huntingdon, & Centre,	1	58,555
15	Columbia and Luzerne	1	47,433
16	Union, North'd & Lycoming	1	56,595
17	Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, and M'Kean	1	48,215
18	Bedford, Somerset, & Cambria,	1	49,349
19	Westmoreland and Indiana	1	52,652
20	Fayette and Greene	1	47,200
21	Washington	1	42,784
22	Allegheny	1	50,552
23	Clearfield, Jefferson, Armstrong, and Butler,	1	39,110
24	Beaver and Mercer	1	43,912
25	Crawford, Erie, Warren, and Venango	1	47,238

MARRIED,

On the 12th inst., by Robert Christy, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM CAMERON, of Ross township, to Miss MARY LINDSAY, of this city.

THE Subscribers, having given James T. Kincaid an interest in their Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, will continue their business, under the firm of *L. & P. Peterson & Co.*, No. 45, Front street, and No. 66, Second street, near the Post Office.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1832.—tf

66 BOXES Prime M. R. Bunch Raisins;
12 bales Soft Shelled Almonds;
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine;
1 pipe Gin, 1 pipe Brandy.
Just received and for sale by
LITTLE & HAYS,
June 15—w3t No. 3, Market street

WANTED—by a young man, a situation as Salesman or Book Keeper, in some establishment of this city. Undoubted recommendations can be produced, if required, both of moral and business character. A line, addressed M., at this office, will meet prompt attention.
June 15—3t*

LOOK AT THIS!

SOLD, this day, at Mason's Allegheny Office, *Combination*—3, 13, 46, the *Splendid Capital, of $25,000!!!* Adventurers will take notice that Dame Fortune has permanently located herself at MASON'S OFFICE, Federal street, Allegheny.

Union Canal Lottery draws on Saturday. *Highest Prizes*—$30,000, $20,000, $10,000, 2 of $5,000, 1 of $3,470, 20 of $1,000, &c. &c. &c.—Tickets only $5. Persons desirous of obtaining the above comfortables, should apply at Mason's forthwith. June 13—3t

FOR SALE,

2 VALUABLE LOTS in this city, parts of Lots No. 188 and 189, in Col. Woods' plan—one situated on Wood street, between Diamond Alley and Fifth street, containing in front on Wood street 19 feet 4 inches, and extending back 80 feet to a 10 feet alley. The other, situated on Diamond Alley, containing in front on Diamond Alley 15 feet, and extending back either 60 or 100 feet, at the option of the purchaser. For terms, apply to Robert Todd, or to the subscriber in Smithfield street. THOMAS DUNLAP.
June 15—3t

HIDES.

1.000 DRY Arkansas and Mississippi HIDES;
500 Dry Rio Grande do.;
150 Salted New Orleans do.
For sale by LITTLE & HAYS,
June 15, 1832—wtf. No. 3, Market street.

A STRAY HORSE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Tuesday last, on the turnpike road, above the gate, A SORREL HORSE, about 14½ hands high; blind of the left eye; both hind feet white; a blaze in his face; about 18 years old. The owner can have him again by applying at the livery stable of Jas. M'Masters, in the Diamond, proving property, and paying charges. JAMES WRIGHT.

June 15.—3t*

ROBERT M'CLELLAND,

ATTORNEY at Law, has taken an office in the house occupied by Mr. P. Doran, and situated in the Diamond, where he will attend to any business in any of the Courts of the City of Pittsburgh, and Allegheny County.
May 25, 1832.—6mw*

FOR SALE,

A FIVE ACRE LOT, in the Reserved Tract, opposite Pittsburgh, fronting on Island lane, and adjoining Mr. Robinson's lots, and near Joseph Snyder's lot. For terms, apply to the subscriber, near this lot. JOHN CAMERON.
June 1.—wtf.

WASHINGTON STREET
COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ALLEGHENY,

UNDER the direction of *William Staunton*, is now open for the reception of Pupils—the School Rooms are large and airy, the situation pleasant and healthy.

The Female department is under the government of Mrs. Heywood, a teacher of superior acquirements, who, in addition to the usual studies, will teach every kind of ornamental needle work.

Terms in each school, per quarter—
Reading and Writing, - $4
Arithmetic, Grammar, &c., - 5
Geography and Astronomy, - 6
June 12, 1832.—3w

NEW NOVEL.

ADVENTURES OF A YOUNGER SON: in two volumes. This day received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
June 12, 1832—2t

Venetian Blind Factory.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to pursue the above business in all its variety, viz: Hall Doors, and Window Shutters, on the improved New York plan, together with the inside half and draw blind, a constant supply of which will be kept on hand at the factory in Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh.
ABR'M. WESTERVELT.
N. B. To any who may be disposed to purchase by the quantity, for retail, a liberal deduction will be made.
Feb. 24, 1832.—6mw

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PRODUCE DEALERS, *and Forwarding and Commission Merchants*, No. 8 Market street, Pittsburgh.—*Refer to*
Gilespie & Jones, } *Philadelphia.*
W. R. Thompson & Co. }
Erskine, Eichcleberger & Co. } *Baltimore*
Wm. Crawford, Jr. }
M. Langhorne & Sons, *Maysville.*
Alex. M'Candless, Esq. *Cincinnati.*
Caldwell & Ernest, *Louisville.*
March 23—w3mo.

NOTICE

TO COLLECTORS OF COUNTY TAXES.—Whereas, by an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1831, entitled "An act to increase the county rates and levies for the use of the Commonwealth," it is made the duty of the Treasurer of each county, on or before the first day of September in each and every year, to furnish the Auditor General a statement of the amount received by him for the use of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of this act; and to settle his account with the Auditor General in the same manner as public accounts are now settled; and upon the settlement of his account as aforesaid, to pay into the State Treasury the amount thereof.

Therefore, the Collectors of the County Taxes for the several Wards, Boroughs, and Townships in the County of Allegheny, are hereby notified that, in order to enable our County Treasurer to comply with the provisions of the said recited act of assembly, it is necessary that they, and each, and every of them do, on or before the first day of August next, make out, prepare, and return into the the Commissioners' Office, correct lists of their lost taxes, exonerations, and unseated lands, and lots of ground; and also to be vigilant in the collection of the taxes contained in their respective duplicates.

L. STEWART,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES HILANDS,
Commissioners of Allegheny County.

Pittsb'g, Commissioners' Office, June 1, 1832.

☞ The Editors of the several newspapers printed in the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Borough, will please to insert the above three or four times in their papers, respectively, and present their bills at the Commissioners' Office for payment.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Alexander Watson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, will please to make payment to the subscribers. Those who have claims against the estate, will present them for settlement to

CHRISTOPHER MAGEE,
ROBERT WATSON,
June 1.—w3t. *Executors.*

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that said Court have appointed the 4th Monday of June next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

HIRAM GOODRICH,
Lumber Dealer, Venango county.
June 8, 1832.—3tw

LOST,

ON Monday or Tuesday morning last, within the limits of the city, or between Jones' and Obey's Ferry, a pair of Spectacles, set in light silver casing. The finder will please to leave them at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

June 8.—2t.

New Publications.

THE Gentleman's Medical Pocket Book, and Health Adviser; containing a concise statement for the curing every disease to which he is liable. By a Medical Practitioner.
2. *Saturday Evening*—By the Author of Natural Enthusiasm.
3. *Contemplations of the Saviour:* By S. Greenleaf Bulfinch.
4. *Peter Parley's* History of Ancient Greece.
5. *Singer's Own Book;* a well selected collection of the most popular songs.
Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
June 1, 1832.—4t

REMOVAL.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No. 27 Market Street*, next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING; and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers, to merit and receive their favor and patronage.
N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.
B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.
Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 12, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 16th of June, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery: 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
1		3,470	3,470
20		1,000	20,000
20		500	10,000
38		200	7,600
51		100	5,100
51		70	3,570
51		50	2,550
102		40	4,080
102		30	3,060
1479		20	29,580
11475		10	114,750
34220	tickets		$273,760

Tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.
When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.
Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.
The Register, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK.
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!
June 8, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 12, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 16th of June, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
1		3,470	3,470
20		1,000	20,000
20		500	10,000
38		200	7,600
51		100	5,100
51		70	3,570
51		50	2,550
102		40	4,080
102		30	3,060
1479		20	29,580
11475		10	114,750
34220	tickets		$273,760

Tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.
A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.
Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
June 8, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Warehouse,
NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, from the eastern markets, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz:—
Rio, Laguira, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Spanish F. Indigo;
Madder, Alum, Ginger;
Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon;
Cloves, Nutmegs, Raisins;
Figs, Almonds, &c.;
Salt Petre, Epsom and Glauber Salts;
New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses;
Best Spanish Segar, Cavendish & Spun Tobacco;
New Orleans Sugar;
Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga and Lisbon Wine;
Jam. Spirits, Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, &c. &c.
STROOP & CAROTHERS.
☞ The highest price in cash or groceries will be paid for all kinds of country produce.
December 23—tf

25 CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on Saturday evening, (the 26th ultimo,) an indented apprentice to the Wagon Making Business, named GEORGE ETHMORE HANNAH; between 15 and 16 years of age; five feet high; dark hair and eyes; likewise, his complexion rather of a darkish color; he had on a brown home-made cloth roundabout and pantaloons; a black vest, and a coarse pair of Monroe shoes, and an old black fur hat; has a bundle carrying; he is much given to conversation, and reading novels, &c. All persons are hereby warned against harboring or employing said Runaway.

RICHARD IRWIN.

Allegheny county, St. Clair township, Pa., May 28th, 1832.

P. S.—It is believed that the above Runaway has gone to Philadelphia or down the Ohio; a young lad, about the same age, named EDWARD BEVAN, a weaver, went in company with him; he had on a light gray colored roundabout and pantaloons, white fur hat, and of a fair complexion.

June 1—3t*

EXCHANGE

	per ct		per ct.
Geauga	2	N. Y. State gen.	1½a2
Wilkesbarre	1	New England bks.	2
Chambersburgh	1	Dayton	2
Lebanon, Pa.	1	Urbanna	2
Muskingum, Ohio,	1	Scioto	3
Virginia	1	Michigan	3
New York City	1	Canada	4
South Carolina	3	Louisiana	5
North Carolina	6	Natchez	5
Cleaveland	2		

Most other Banks one half per cent.

☞Wanted—Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, and American Gold.

Notes and Drafts collected on all the principal places in the United States.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh.
June 8, 1832.

TOBACCO.

85 HHDS. TOBACCO, (new crop;) 250,000 Common SEGARS.

Just received, per steamers Sentinel and Experiment, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,
June 8. *No. 84, Front street.*

Stereograph Safety Drafts.

THE subscribers have lately received a quantity of Tanners' Stereograph Safety Drafts.
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
June 8—4t 44 Market street.

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. March 27, 1832.—tf.

250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR; received per Steam Boat Friend, and for sale unusually low, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
May 4. 1832.

REMOVAL.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, lately removed to the Corner of St. Clair and Penn streets, (opposite to the Exchange,) is now receiving, and offers for sale,

Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. H. Teas;
Rio and Havanna Coffee;
Loaf, Lump, white Havanna, and N. O. Sugars;
Plantation and Sugar-house Molasses:
Fresh Rice, Chocolate, Pepper, All-spice, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.;
Havanna, Spanish, Melee, and Common Segars;
Champagne and Cog. Brandy; Holland Gin;
Jamaica and N Orleans Rum;
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Claret Wines, guaranteed pure as imported;
Philadelphia Glue;
Gum Shellac. Spirits Turpentine;
Richmond & Pittsburgh Manufactured Tobacco, assorted;
Madder, Camwood, Fustic, Camp. Logwood;
Sperm. Candles, and best Winter strained Oil;
Olive Oil, Wine Vinegar;
Alum, Coperas, Saltpetre;
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel;
600 Prime Attakapas Hides, &c. &c.

Comprising, in the whole, as well selected and general assortment of Groceries as any in the Market, on accommodating terms.
Pittsburgh, May 8, 1832.—2m

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.
Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE
Earthen-Ware House,
No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,
Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.
STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 12, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of June, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 60 No. Lottery: Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	$30,000
1	20,000	20 000
1	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10,000
1	3,470	3,470
20	1,000	20,000
20	500	10,000
38	200	7,600
51	100	5,100
51	70	3,570
51	50	2,550
102	40	4,080
102	30	3,060
1479	20	29,580
11475	10	114,750
34220 tickets.		$273,760

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
June 8, 1832.

RELIGIOUS WORKS.

PALEY'S Works, complete in 1 vol.; Sturm's Reflections, complete in 1 vol.; Scott's Theological Works, 9 vols.; Dwight's Theology, 4 vols.; Precepts of Jesus; Woods' Mosaic History; Josephus, in 1 vol, 2 vols., and 6 vols; Religious Library, 4 vols.; The Christian's Pocket Companion, 4 vols.; Bishop Hobart's Sermons, 2 vols.; Bishop Heber's Life, 2 vols.: with an extensive assortment of Theological Works: for sale at reduced prices, at SYLVESTER'S, No. 16, Exchange Buildings. June 12.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers continue to receive Cotton and Wool Machine Cards of the most improved quality, and have now on hand a good assortment, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices. Orders for cards will be duly attended to by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.
may 29, 1832.—6t

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66. WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NOTICE,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Ex'rs.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AN Assortment of *Curtain Bands, Knobs, Rings, Fringe, Locks, &c*, suitable for furnishing Steam Boats—on accommodating terms, by SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.
Pittsburgh, March 15—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

HARDWARE.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co. are now opening a very extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Plated Ware, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Saddlers. A large proportion of their goods have been imported direct from Liverpool, (England,) *via* New Orleans, and will be sold on accommodating terms.
March 16—tf.

NOTICE.

THE public will please to take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between William B. Barnett and James S. Barnett, is this day dissolved, not by mutual consent, but by the power that one of the partners holds in his hands. Pittsburgh, 5th day of March, 1832.

All persons are hereby forbid trusting either of the partners on the responsibility of the other.
JAMES S. BARNETT.
March 9, 1832.

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.
February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods.

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.
Just received and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 9.

CITY BATHS,

Corner of Market and Second streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that the above establishment has been newly fitted up, and is now open for visitors. He also takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes, by assiduity and attention to business, to merit a continuance of the favors of a liberal public. *J. B. VASHON.*
April 27.—2m.

TO LET,

THAT Pleasant Three Story Brick Dwelling House, in Liberty street, now occupied by Ross Wilkins, Esq. For terms, inquire at the Rope Warehouse, at the corner of Liberty and Fourth streets. JOHN IRWIN,
May 22—tf Allegheny.

55 BALES COTTON;
33 HOGSHEADS TOBACCO;
10 BALES TOBACCO.
Just received and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

75 Bbls. Molasses, received per Transport, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
May 25, 1832.

To House Carpenters.

FOR Sale, by John I. Kay & Co., 44 Market street, the Book of Prices adopted by the House Carpenters of the city of Pittsburgh.
June 8.—4t

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29.—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.
W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE. —The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street. Pittsburgh.
January 17.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice
Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

Steel Hoes.

AS Agent for Ephraim Estep, I expect to be constantly supplied with the above article, of a superior quality.—They are offered at the most favorable manufacturers' rates.
M. ATWOOD,
March 27. Corner of Wood & Front sts.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.

N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE —The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge. Apply to the subscriber.
FREDERICK BAUSMAN.
May 11, 1832—tf

TO LET,

A GENTEEL DWELLING HOUSE, in a pleasant and eligible part of the city. Inquire at the office of the Gazette. may 17

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN.
200 bbls No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.
Pittsburgh, June 8.

Patent Vice Manufactory.

A. LAMONT & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends, and the public generally, that having nearly completed their arrangements, including the erecting of a Steam Engine, they will be able to supply all orders for their Vices, at the shortest notice.

As they intend to make it a permanent business, and have no doubt of their manufactory being of great benefit to the country at large, they expect, by dealing on liberal terms, to meet with a share of public patronage.

All orders, directed to A. Lamont & Co., Allegheny town, or to John Irwin, Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.
A. LAMONT & CO.
Allegheny town, April 20.—tf.

☞The public are hereby warned, not to infringe on the patent rights of the subscribers, as in all cases the penalty, agreeably to law, will be strictly enforced. A. LAMONT & CO.

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL:
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.
DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,
MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.
JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.
THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,
FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. *of Wheeling.*

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.
M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh. Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

MACHINE CARDS.

A COMPLETE Assortment, from the established Manufactory of James Smith & Co., Leicester, Mass., is offered for sale, *(at lower prices than ever sold in this city,)* by the subscribers, their sole Agents.
McKEE, CLARKE & CO.
April 24, 1832.—2m. 39 Water street.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,

AND
WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No. 162 Liberty street*, (opposite to Sixth street,) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Carraway do.
Gin,	Per. Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
1st and 4th proof,	Lemon do.
Alcohol,	Annisseed do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Clove do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
Port Wine,	Malaga do.

☞ *Monongahela Whiskey by the barrel, keg, &c.*

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. March 30—6m.

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches*, near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh*, where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Carioles, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, 1 Nine Passenger Coach; 1 light Dearborn, with falling top.
HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, a lad between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Trimming.
March 20, 1832.—tf

JOHN DALZELL & JOSIAH KING
Being associated in the Grocery and Commision Business, under the firm of

JOHN DALZELL & CO.

AT NUMBER 170, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, invite the influence and patronage of their respective friends and the public to their present large and various stock, consisting in part of

80 Packages Fresh Imperial, G. P. Y. H. and Souchong Teas;
150 Bags Rio and Java Coffee;
25 do. Pepper and Alspice;
8 Hhds. Lump and Loaf Sugar;
10 Boxes Havanna do.;
50 Casks Salt Petre:
100 Kegs Rock and Rifle Powder;
4,000 Lbs. Spanish Sole Leather;
200,000 do. Bacon, Pittsburgh cured;

Which, with the minor articles of Groceries—Iron, Nails, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, and all other Pittsburgh manufactured goods—render the whole well deserving the attention of Merchants and others visiting this market for supplies.

Their Store and Ware Rooms, being commodious and eligibly situated for the purpose, they will always give prompt attention to the *Storage, Transit, or Sale on Commission*, at moderate charges, of any Merchandise or Produce entrusted to their care.

ALSO,
Just Landing, and for Sale, as above,

500 barrels and half barrels No. 2 Mackerel;
150 barrels Tanners' Oil:
10 hogsheads Sperm. Oil;
12 do. Cod Fish;
60 do. New Orleans Sugar;
75 casks New Orleans Molasses:
200M Kentucky Segars.

Flour and Whiskey always bought and sold. Also, on hand, a large stock of every description of foreign WINES & SPIRITS, warranted pure: in original casks, or put up to order.
March 6, 1832.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN.

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
May 9 1832.—tf

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO, BANK NOTES, are received at per three cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Woodstreet.
September 20

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,
MICHAEL WARNER.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.
SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
May 4, 1832—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - *per annum*, $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - - - 24
Oil Painting, - - - 40
French, - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.
M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

MACHINE CARDS.

ON hand, and for sale, at the lowest market price, a good assortment of Machine Cards, from the factory of John A. Smith, Leicester, Massachusetts. Messrs. William Bell & Co., having given up their agency for that factory, their former customers for cards are respectfully invited to call on me for the article. C. CURTIS,
Corner of Third and Wood str
March 16, 1832.—4m